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A Concise Etymological Dictionary of Persian Language

By

Dr. Sheikh Ghulam Maqsood Hilali

(d. 1961)

Edited by

Dr. M. Kalim Sahsarami

Rajshahi University, Rajshahi

Bangladesh

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Introduction

The present work is based on a manuscript compiled by Dr. Sheikh Ghulam Maqsum Hilali in the year 1945. Dr. Hilali was a devoted teacher, a seeker of knowledge who was keenly interested in philology. During his teaching career he used to study regularly. This book is the result of his painstaking effort. Mr. Humayun Khalid (son of Dr. Hilali), an Assistant Engineer in the University of Rajshahi, is to be congratulated that in spite of his pre-occupations in his professional work, he took care of preserving the manuscript for about 34 years after the death of his father in 1961.

Though apparently a short script, it was not, in fact, an easy job to go through this manuscript and confirm its contents with full confidence without having proper knowledge of various languages used by its author. The source materials at my disposal were also limited. Non-availability of dictionaries specially of Pahlavi, Avesta and old Persian Languages made my work difficult. Under the circumstances, the job of editing of the manuscript became impossible at Rajshahi. I had to go, therefore, for the purpose to Dhaka, but the source materials there also were not easily available because of their misplacement in book-shelves also for declining interest with the Iranian Languages.

I have, however, consulted Lughatname-i-Dehkhuda (incomplete), Farhang-i-Farsi by S. Haim, Farhang-i-'Amid by Hasan 'Amid, Farhang-i-Nizam (incomplete) by Aghai Sayed Muhammad Ali, Persian Dictionary edited by F. Steingass and the dictionaries of various European and Indian Languages. In spite of that I can not say that as an Editor I have discharged my duties perfectly.

Dr. Hilali has not mentioned his sources in the manuscript. I believe that he has learnt most of the languages through his personal efforts and not by attending any institution in this connection. I have found in his personal collection a booklet in three parts entitled 'Lessons in Pahlavi-Pazend' by Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha, an Honourary Fellow of the University of Bombay and his correspondence with Dr. I. J. S. Tazaporwala of Bombay University. Dr. Hilali, as it appears, has utilised these sources in respect of Pahlavi, Avesta, old Persian and Sanskrit languages. But while exactly putting the words of these languages, he has confused at certain places. I have ascertained them with the help of the above mentioned sources. I have my limitations too, as my knowledge of Iranian Languages which I learnt at the University of Tehran (Iran) is not sufficient enough for editing

without the authentic source books. Unfortunately, in this respect Bangladesh is very poor.

While editing the present manuscript I have adopted the following methods:

- 1) Persian words at certain places have been arranged alphabetically.
- 2) Pronunciation of Persian words have been given in Roman Letters so that who are not acquainted with persian may be benefited.
- 3) Diacritical marks have been used according to the internationally accepted rules in order to facilitate the readers for correctly pronouncing the words.
- 4) Punctuation has been put as per rules of grammar for clarifying the meaning of words.
- 5) Spelling of a few words e.g., 'Pahlawi' and 'Sasanian' have been revised as 'Pahlavi' and 'Sassanian' wherever necessary.
- 6) Phonetical signs over 'n' e.g., n, n, have been dropped as this is a work of philology and not of phonetics. Moreover, it will be difficult to maintain it in printing.
- 7) For ascertaining the exact form, meaning and pronunciation of each and every word, from beginning to end, I have tried to consult the books as mentioned above.
- 8) As Dr.Hilali is still not much known in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, a separate chapter on his life and works has been added to introduce him.

Now I would like to mention one important point here. The learned author has named the book as 'Iranian Philology' on the plea that he has based it with Persian words and provided its equivalents of different languages. But the main thing is that the words used for comparative meaning belong not only to the Indo-Iranian Family of Languages but also to the Indo-Aryan as well as Indo-European Families of Languages. It would, therefore, be justified, in my opinion, to name the book as 'Etymological Dictionary' which can cover the area of all the families of Languages used in it.

My thanks are due to Mr.Humayun Khalid for providing me with the manuscript and my son Engineer Ijaz Kalim for translating the Bengali materials related to the biography of the author. I would be unfair if I do not thank Mr.Rustam Ali Sheikh of Rajshahi University who took interest in neatly and correctly typing the manuscript with diacritical marks.

Life & Works of Dr.Hilali

Early life:

The illustrious son of Sheikh Abdul Jabbar Munshi, Dr.Sheikh Ghulam Maqsood Hilali was born on the 30th of November, 1900, in village Phulbari of Sirajganj sub-division, in the district of Pabna. The name of his grand father was Sheikh Zakiuddin Munshi who was a teacher. As his fore-fathers belong to an educated class better known as 'Munshi', his house was famous as 'Munshi Bari'. Mother of Dr.Hilali, Khush Mahal, was the daughter of the celebrated Saikh family of Sirajganj.

Educational Career:

Dr.Hilali started his student life from the school of Janab Ali Khan situated in a village near Phulbari. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani, the famous socio-political leader, though a few years senior to him, was his class fellow there and used to live by the side of the same school. Thereafter he studied in Islamia Middle English School of Sirajganj and Passed his Matriculation Examination in 1918 from Sirajganj Victoria High School. He passed the I.A and B.A examinations from Edward College, Pabna in 1920 and from Rajshahi College in 1922 respectively. He took his M.A. degree in Persian Language and Literature in the year 1924 from Calcutta University and was placed Second in first Class. In 1932 he appeared as a private candidate at the M.A. Arabic of Calcutta University securing first position in First Class and was awarded a Gold Medal. He received his D.Phil degree from the University of Calcutta in the year 1949, the subject of his doctoral thesis being 'Iran and Islam: Their Reciprocal Influence'. He also completed the Bachelor of Law from the University of Calcutta in 1927.

Social activities:

From his very boyhood Dr.Hilali was interested in Social welfare activities. It so happened that in 1915 he opened a school in a room of his house for the illiterate children of his locality. This initiative of Dr.Hilali was encouraged by his elders. After some time the school was transferred to a better place by the school authority there and gradually it was established as a standard school.

On his success in the different examinations, Dr.Hilali used to get books as prizes which inspired him to establish a Library for the local people in his own house.

When the Christian missionaries criticised Islam, Dr. Hilali could not but protest against it and wrote its rejoinder in the 'Light', a weekly magazine published by the Ahmadi Mission at Lahore.

While studying in the University, Dr. Hilali formed an association under the title of 'Tanzim'. The aims and objects of the association was to remove superstitions from the Muslim Society and to advise the people to adopt various professions so that the society may not suffer from any handicap.

When Saifuddin Kitchlu a famous Muslim leader came to Sirajganj on the invitation of 'Tanzim' he delivered his speech in Urdu, which was translated by Dr. Hilali in Bengali in an impressive way. Thus Dr. Hilali came in contact with an all-India fame personality on one hand and was introduced to the public as an orator had on the other hand.

Teaching life:

Dr. Hilali started his teaching career from the Sa'adat College in Karatia, the present district of Tangail in the year 1926. During 1928-30, he practiced in the Judges' Court at Pabna. But due to his mental aptitude towards knowledge and learning he left his profession of law and again joined the Sa'adat College at Karatia.

Later on he joined the Government College at Krishnagar and served the presidency College at Calcutta and Government College at Chittagong. He was transferred to the Government College, Rajshahi in 1943 from where he retired as Professor of Arabic and Persian on 30th November, 1956. He also worked as an Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muslim Education, Chittagong Division for about a year and while at Rajshahi as Curator of Varendra Research Museum for a short period.

He was re-employed in the Degree college at Sirajganj where he served during 1957 and 1958. Then he was appointed as Research Officer in the Bengali Academy at Dacca in the year 1959. He again joined the Degree college, Sirajganj where he taught till the end of 1960.

As Scholars:

Dr. Hilali, as I know him, was keenly interested in the pursuit of knowledge since his student life. Even during his teaching profession, Dr. Hilali, used to devote his time in regular study and believed in the dictum that labour makes a man perfect. His intelligence Combined with labour crowned his knowledge with success. Bengali was his mother tongue where as English was his medium of teaching. Arabic and Persian being his special subjects of study, he learnt through his personal efforts certain other languages e.g., Phalavi, Avesta, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, French, Turkish, Italian and German. He had a small but very useful personal collection of

books. Apart from other subjects i.e history, biography, Islam, Qu'ran and literature, his profound learning and high intellectual attainments provided him with an opportunity to specialise himself in the field of Philology as it is evident from his following books:

- 1) Perso-Arabic Elements in Bengali,
- 2) Hindi-Urdu Elements in Bengali,
- 3) Iranian Philology,
- 4) Iran and Islam: Their Reciprocal Influence.

After the first quarter of the 20th Century, there were a few educationists in Bengal who were interested in the Science of Languages among whom Dr.Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Dr.Muhammad Shahidullah, Dr.Muhammad Enamul Haq, Dr.Sheikh Ghulam Maqsud Hilali, Dr.Din Mohammad and Professor Abdul Hay's name be mentioned.

Dr.S.K.Chatterji, apart from being the senior most, was a top ranking philologist of Asia as well as an internationally known figure. He was equally qualified in the Semetic, Indo-Aryan and Iranian group of Languages. The field of the other philologists was mostly confined to Bengali or broadly speaking to the Indo-Aryan group of languages. Dr.Hilali, besides Indo-Aryan, also extended the horizon of his study towards the Indo-Iranian as well as the Semetic group of languages in which he still stands unrivalled among the Bengali writers. It was a long felt gap which was filled by Dr.Hilali in the midst of the 20th century and appreciated by his contemporaries specially by Dr.S.K.Chatterji and Dr.Muhammad Enamul Haq. It is up to his readers to judge how far he was successful in his efforts which was achieved with hard labour and great patience. It is beyond doubt that he was a secluded, calm and quiet scholar who could not see most of his important works in published form.

Last days:

After his retirement from the Degree College, Sirajganj in 1960, Dr.Hilali enjoyed his free life for about a year. He expired on Monday, the 17th December, 1961 in the evening and was buried at Sirajganj.

His son, Mr.Humayun Khalid, an Assistant Engineer in the University of Rajshahi has been organising a seminar at Rajshahi and Sirajganj every year in memory of Dr.Hilali and holding ceremonies of awarding 'Hilali Prize' among the successful students after essay competition.

His works:

The scholarly personality of Dr. Sheikh Ghulam Maqaud Hilali in various fields of knowledge may be assessed from his writings in different languages and on varied subjects. These may be divided into following categories:

Part - I (Published)**A. English****1) A Manual of Persian Grammar:**

This book was compiled for the students of Matriculation and Intermediate classes and published by the author from the Alexandra S.M. Press, Dacca, in 1934. It consists of 223 pages.

2) Ash'ar-i-Taran:

It is a compilation of Persian verses of Ramtaran Mukherji (1793-1860), a contemporary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy of West Bengal. These verses were also rendered into English with an introduction by Dr. Hilali and published in 1938. It consists of 46 pages. It also includes Persian prose compositions of the poet.

3) Islamic Attitudes towards Non-Muslims:

This is a booklet of 55 pages which deals how the Muslims behaved with the Non-Muslims within the frame work of Islam. It was published by the author from Rajshahi Printing Works, Rajshahi, in 1952.

4) Iran and Islam: Their Reciprocal Influence:

This is the doctoral thesis of Dr. Hilali submitted in the University of Calcutta in 1949. It was published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Pakistan (Dacca), vol. VIII, nos. I & II, in 1963. Its Bengali translation appeared from the Bengali Academy, Dacca, in 1979.

The author has critically examined the influence of Iran on Islam with numerous examples and at the same time the impact of Islam on Iran in various aspects of life specially in historical, religious and cultural perspectives. This is actually a unique type of book which shows the wide range of knowledge of the author and his painstaking labour in research work.

5) Perso-Arabic Elements in Bengali:

This is a commendable work of Dr.Hilali consisting of 310 pages edited by late Dr.Muhammad Enamul Haq with an introduction in Bengali and published posthumously by the then Central Board for the Development of Bengali at Dacca, in 1967.

The author with his life-long labour has collected several thousands Bengali words and etimologically pointed out Persian and Arabic elements mixed with Bengali words which, in true sense of the term, indicates the impact of Perso-Arabic Languages on Bengali Language.

B. Bengali

6) Halida Hanum: (Khalida Khanam)

This booklet includes biographical sketch and achievements of the famous Turkish Lady known as Khalida Edib Khanam. It consists of 52 pages and published in 1933 (1340 Bengali Era) from New Sarswati Press, 25/A, Muchhwa Bazar Street, Calcutta.

7) Al-Biruni:

It is a booklet of 64 pages describing the life sketch and contributions of the famous Muslim Philosopher-scientist, Al-Biruni and was published from Abinas Press, 40 Mirzapur Street, Calcutta in 1937 (1344 Bengali Era)

8) Hazrater-Jiban-Nity (Ideals of the Prophet's life):

This booklet of 96 pages describes of the moral teachings of the Prophet of Islam(Sm). It was published from Rajshahi in 1965.

9) Hilali Rachanabuli (Collection of Hilali's writings vol.1)

It contains two published booklets viz; Khalida Edib Khanam and Al-Biruni, six articles in English and eleven in Bengali (both published and unpublished), letters of learned personalities addressed to Dr.Hilali including his life and works. Among these celebrated figures the names of a few, as for example Dr.Sunjit Kumar Chatterji of Calcutta University, Dr.I.I.S.Tarapurwala of Bombay, Dr.U.M.Daudpota (Bombay), Seyama Prasad Mookerjee of Calcutta, Nawab Sir Amin Jang Bahadur (Hyderabad) and Dr.Muhammad Enamul Haq, Director, Bengali Academy of Dhaka may be mentioned. It consists of 233 pages and was published by his son, Mr.Humayun Khalid from Rajshahi in September, 1981.

Part-II: Unpublished

A. English:

1) Gleanings from the Qur'an:

This booklet of 55 pages deals with the interpretations of the Holy Qur'an and was written in 1963.

2) Anecdotes from Islamic History:

It includes twenty seven historical stories describing Islamic events.

3) Hindi-Urdu Elements in Bengali:

It is a booklet which deals with the Hindi and Urdu elements in Bengali Language.

4) Manners in Islam:

It deals with the different manners and ways as laid down in the Islamic code of life.

B. Bengali

5) Jahan Ara Begum:

This is a Bengali translation of an Urdu book rendered by Dr. Hilali during 1928-29. It consists of 49 pages on foolscap size. The original author of the book is Maulvi Ziauddin Barni.

6) Khialer Dhara: (Streams of Stray thoughts):

This is a collection of certain passages on various topics as expressed from time to time relating to stray thoughts.

7) Rubaiyat of Khaiyam:

This is a Bengali translation of eighty one quatrains of the famous Persian poet Omar Khaiyam.

8) Zarb-i-Kalim:

This is a Bengali translation of different poems of Zarb-i-Kalim by Allama Muhammad Iqbal, a famous philosopher-poet of Urdu and Persian.

9) Bengali verses:

It is a collection of Bengali verses composed by Dr. Hilali himself during the period from 1925 to 1941 AD.

10) Persian verses:

These verses were composed by Dr. Hilali while he was posted at Chittagong in 1938 as it appears from the manuscript. It also includes one poem under the title of "The Decline of the Muslims of Bengal" and a Mathnawi in the metre of the famous Mathnawi of Maulana Rumi bearing the title of "Jani-i-Jani" (The cup of Jamshed). The writer uses his pen name as 'Hilali' in the verses.

ABBREVIATIONS

Ar.	Arabic	Mod.	Modern
Aram.	Aramaic	Mod. Pers	Modern Persian
Arm.	Armenian	N. Pl.	Nominative plural
Av.	Avestic	O.G.H.	Old High German
Baby.	Babylonian	O. P.	Old Persian
Beng.	Bengali	Orig.	Originally
Copt.	Coptic	Paz.	Pazand
Cun.	Cuneiform	Pers.	Persian
Eng.	English	Phl.	Pahlavi
Fr.	French	Pl.	Plural
Ger.	German	Prak.	Prakrit
Gk.	Greek	S.	Singular
Goth.	Gothic	Sans.	Sanskrit
Guj.	Gujrati	Sas.	Sassanian
H.	Hindi	Sas. Ins.	Sassanian- Inscription
Heb.	Hebrew	Slav.	Slavonic
Imp.	Imperative	Sp.	Spanish
Ins.	Inscription	T.	Turkish
Kelt.	Keltic	Term.	Termination
Lat.	Latin	Teut.	Teutonic
Lit.	Literally	Ved.	Vedic

* * *

DICTIONARY

- Preface

Conjecture is hardly a sure guide. It makes one generally grope in the dark and shoot wide of the mark. Due to the ignorance of ancient Iranian Languages, Muslim Lexicographers of the neo-persian language had to work with an unavoidable handicap and had, to a certain extent, to depend upon their fancy and guess in deriving many Persian words. Their case is like that of one who, not knowing that the x in Xmas stands for the Greek letter khi (represented by Ch in Latin script) the initial letter in spelling Gk. Khristos (transcribed Christos with Latin letters) goes to connect it with the cross.

A Persian Dictionary is yet to be written in which the result of the up to date linguistic investigations of the Iranian Branch should be incorporated.

In the following pages I have tried to give correct derivation and Philological affinity of a number of words mainly Persian, a few being of Arabic or Turkish origin.

If this humble work help in any way to open the eyes of the students of Persian I shall deem my venture successful and my labour amply rewarded.

G.M. Hillali
Rajshahi, 2.5.1945

آئین : (ā'in)
آئینه : (ā'ina)
آب : (ab)

Custom, usage, law, phl. āivinak

See (āyna).

(1) Water. Phl. āv, O.P. api; Av. ap, ap; āp, Sans. ap.

(2) Lustre. Connected with Sans. abha Cultivated, inhabited, Prosperous, Phl. āvādān from Av. āp and vant, having lit. having water.

آبادان : (ābādān)

آبستا : (ābistā)
آبستان : (ābistan)
آتش : (ātish)
آذر : (ādhra)

See (abistā).

Pregnant. Phl. apōch, upasputhrya.

Fire, Phl. ātāsh, Av. ātarsh, ātar.

Fire, Phl. āthro, ādar, Av. āthrō, the angel presiding over fire, fire, sacred fire.

آذربایجان : (Ādharbāijān)

Azarbāijān, name of the north western

(mist) province of persia, Phl. āthropādgan.

آرامش : (ārāstan)

To adorn, to arrange, Phl. ārāstann,

Av. ā + rāth, rāz, corresponding to Sans. rāj.

آز : (āz)

Avarice, Phl. āj, āz, Av. azhi, āzi.

آزاد : (āzād)

Free-born, Phl. āzādak, Av. āzāta.

آسمان : (āsmān)

Sky, heaven, Phl. āsmān, sky, heaven,

O.P. and Av. asman, stone, heaven.

Cf. Sans. āsmān, stone. āsmān and sang are derivatives. The word has nothing to do with (ās) = āsyā, mill, mill-stone and (mān) = (mānind), like.

آشکارا : (āshkāra)

Evident, manifest. Phl. āshkarak. Cf. Sans. āvishkāra.

آشنا : (aṣhnā)	Familiar. Phl. aṣhnāk, Av. Zhnā.
آفتاب : (āftāb)	Sun. āf from and O.P. word akin to Sans. ābhā, light and tāp, corresponding to Sans. Tāp, heat. Av. tap = Sans. Tap, to be not. Not a combination of āfat and āb as given in Burhān-i-Qāṭi'.
آفرین : (āfrin)	Benediction, blessing, praise. Phl. ārfīn, Av. āfrīna.
آگاه : (āgāh)	Aware. Phl. ākās, Av. ākāh.
آواز : (āwāz)	Sound. Phl. Āvāch, Av. root vach, corresponding to Sans. Vach, to speak.
آوردن : (āwardan)	To bring. Phl. āvōrdann, Av. ā + bere = Sans. ābhar.
آهن : (āhan)	Iron. Av. ayarih, corresponding to Sans. ayas, iron.
آینه : (āyna)	Mirror. From Av. ayarih, iron. Before the invention of glass, polished pieces of iron were used to reflect the face in.
آینه : (āyina)	See āyna.
آبا : (abā)	With. Old form of bā. Phl. apāk, awāk, abāk.
ابر : (abr)	(1) Cloud. Connected with Sans. abhra. (2) On, over. Old form of bar. Cf. Sans. upara.
ابرو : (abrū)	Eyebrow. Cf. Sans. bhrū.
ابستا : (abistā)	Avesta, the Zoroastrian Bible. Phl. avastāk. Arabicised form are abastāq, abastā, wastāq, bastak.
اکhtar : (akhtar)	Star. Phl. akhtar, Av. akhtara, Sans. nakshatra.
اردشیر : (ardshīr)	Ardashīr (Proper name), Phl. Artakshīr; Av. Aretakshathra.
اورمزد : (urmuzd)	God. Phl. āūharmazd, San. Ins. āūharmazd; O.P. aura-Mazdā, Av. ahura-mazdā.
از : (az)	From, than. Phl. aj, O.P. hačhā, Av. hača.
ازدار : (azhdar)	See (azhdahā).
ازدارها : (azhdarha)	See (azhdahā).
ازدها : (azhdahā)	Dragon. Av. azhi-dahāka, lit. a biting serpent, corresponding to Sans. ahi-dansaka.
اسب : (asb)	Horse. Phl. asp, O.P. asa, Av. aspa, Sans. asva.
اسپ : (asp)	See (asb).

اسپنتمان : (ispantmān)	Name of the ninth ancestor of Zoroaster. It generally follows the name of Zoroaster indicating the family to which he belonged. Phl. spitamān, Av. spitama.
اسپنج : (ispanj)	See (sipanj)
اسپهد : (ispahbud)	Commander-in-chief, general. Phl. spāh-pat, O.P. Spāda-Pati. See (sipāh) and (bud).
استاره : (istāra)	See (sitāra).
استان : (istān)	See (sitān).
استر : (astar)	Mule. cf. Sans. asva-tara.
استه : (asta)	Bone. Av. asta, Sans. asthi, GK. Osteon.
اسروش : (usrosh)	See (sarosh).
اسفنتان : (isfantamān)	See (ispantamān).
اسفهان : (isfahān)	Isfahan. Phl. spāhān, lit. "the military town".
اسوار : (aswār)	See (sawār).
اشتر : (ushtur)	See (shutur).
اصطخر : (ištakhr)	Persipolis, Phl. Stākhar.
افتادن : (uftādan)	To fall. Phl. ōftadann, Av. ava, down = Sans. ava + fta transposition of pat = Sans. pat, to fall.
افراسیاب : (afrāsiyāb)	Name of a great legendary leader of the Turanians. Phl. frāsiyav, frāsiyak, Av. Iranrasyān.
افریدون : (afrīdūn)	See (farīdūn).
امروز : (imruz)	Today. O.P. ima, this + rīz, rōz, day. see (rūz).
انبار : (ambār)	Collection, warehouse, granery. Phl. anbār, Av. ham + berc, corresponding to Sans. Sam + bhṛ.
انبار : (anbāz)	Partner, comrade, associate. Phl. hambāz.
انجمن : (anjuman)	Assembly, meeting, congregation, Council. Phl. hunjaman, Av. hanjamana, corresponding to Sans. Sangamana. It has nothing to do with Ar. anjum pl. of najm, star, and pers. indicating place which latter is an invention to keep the imaginary solution.
اندام : (andām)	Body, limb. Av. Pandāma, limb.
اندر : (andar)	In, within. Phl. andar, O.P. antar; Av. antarc, Sans. untar, Lat. inter, Fr. entre.

انگشته : (angusht)	Finger. Phl. angūsh, Av. angushta, Sans. angushṭha.
انگلیون : (angilyūn)	The Gospels, the evangle, from GK. evangelion pronounced as evangelion, good news.
اهرممن : (ahraman)	See (ahrīman).
اهریمن : (ahrīman)	Ahriman, Satan of the Zeroastrian mythology, Av. angramainyu, the evil spirit.
ایدون : (idūn)	Thus. Phl. aēdunn, Av. aeta, this and Phl. gūn, manner.
ایران : (īrān)	Iran, persia. Phl. airān, Av. airyanavaeja, the cradle of the Aryans.
ایزد : (izid/izad)	see (yazdan)
با : (bā)	With. Phl. apāk, awāk, abāk, (abā) old from of neo-Persian.
بابکان : (bābakān)	See (pāpakān).
باد : (bād)	Wind. Phl. vād, Av. vātō, Sans. vātā, Lat. ventis.
بار : (bār)	Burden, weight. cf. Sans. bhāra.
باران : (bārān)	Rain. Phl. varan Av. vāra, vārenti, Sans. vār, vāri, water, varshā, vṛṣhti, rain, varshan, to shower.
بارش : (bārish)	Rain, raining. Sec (bārān).
باز : (bāz)	Back, again. phl. avāj, avāz, Av. apasha, apāsh, Sans. apa.
بازار : (bāzār)	Market. Phl. bāchār, O.P. abāchari. Not abū-broth and zār place.
بازارگان : (bāzārgān)	Merchant. Phl. vāchārkan. Here the Phl. ending kān has been softened in neo-persian into gān. The same is the case with words like (shāigān), kingly, (shāpūrgān), belonging to or befitting shāpūr, (mihragān) belonging to the sun.
بازو : (bāzū)	Arm. Phl. bajae Av. hāzawo, bāzu, Sans. bāhū.
باش : (bāsh)	Be, remain. O.P. Vabishiya cf. Sans. bhavishya.
بال : (bāl)	Wing, feather, cf. Sans. bāla, hair.
بالا : (bālā)	High. Phl. balae, Av. berezaf, berezant, Sans. vṛhat.
بام : (bām)	Morning, down. See (bāmdād).
بامداد : (bāmdād)	Morning, dawn. Phl. tāmtāt, Av. bāma + tāt, morning. Av. bāma corresponding to Sans. bhama, brightness, splendour.

يامدادان : (bāmdādān)	In the morning. See (bāmdād). (an) is an adverbial suffix.
بان : (bān)	Protector, keeper, possessor, Phl. pān, Pānak, O.P. and Av. Pāna from the root pā, to guard, to protect.
بانگ : (bāng)	Sound, voice, Phl. vāng. Akin to Sans. vākam, speech.
بانو : (bānū)	Lady. Phl. bānūk.
بته : (būt)	Idol, Av. būiti, the demon of idolatry. The word būiti occurs three times in the Avesta invariably accompanied by the word daēva.
بچه : (bachcha)	Child, young of an animal. Phl. vachhak. of Sans. vatsa.
بخت : (bakht)	Destiny, fortune. Phl. bakht, Av. bakhta.
بد : (bad)	(ending, as in mūbad, ispahbad etc.) Phl. pat, Av. Paiti corresponding to Sans. Pati, master.
بر : (bar)	On, above, over, Phl. avar, (.)P. upariy, Av. upari; Sans. upari. (abar) old form of bar.
برتر : (bartar)	Higher. Phl. avartar, Av. uparatara, Sans. uparatara.
برادر : (birādar)	Brother, Phl. brad brādar, (.)P. brādar, Av. lbratar, Sans. bhrātar, Lat. frater, Teut. brother, kelt. brathir, Fr. frere.
بردن : (burdan)	To bear to carry. Phl. būrdann, Av. bere; Sans. bhṛ.
برف : (barf)	Snow. Phl. varf, Av. vafra, Sans. vapra.
برگه : (barg)	Leaf. Phl. varg, Av. vareka.
برنا : (barna)	Young. Phl. apornāk.
برنج : (birinj)	Rice. Cf. Sans. vīṇi.
بز : (buz)	Goat. phl. būj, Av. buza, Sans. bukka, Ger. Bock, Fr. bouc.
بزرجمهر : (buzurchmīhr)	Name of the famous minister of nūshūrwān the Just. Phl. Vazōrg mitro.
بزرگه : (buzurg)	Great. Phl. vajurg, O.P. vazarka.
بس : (bas)	Much, very. Phl. vas, O.P. vasiy.
بستر : (bistar)	Bed. Phl. vastarg, bed-clothes, dress, Av. vastra, Sans. vastra.
بسیار : (bisyar)	Many, much, very. Phl. vasyār.

- بغداد : (baghdād) Baghdād. Phl. Bagho-dāt, set by Bagha i.e., God. Av. bagha = O.P. бага = Sans. bhaga, god. Not (bāgh), garden and (dād), justice as given in ghyāsu'l Lughāt, Burhān-i-Qāṭi' etc.
- بلغار : (bulghār) Name of a town on the Volga, about 100 miles south of Kazan (See Geographic d'Aboul Fidā). It is this Bulghār that is often mentioned by persian poets. It should not be confused with Bulgaria as is often unfortunately done.
- بلند : (buland/baland) High, tall, great. Phl. buland, Av. berezant, Sans. br̥hat.
- بن : (ban) Shrub, bush, field, Cf. Sans Vana, forest.
- بن : (bun) Root, basis. Phl. būn, Av. būna; Sans. budhna.
- بند : (band) Band, tie, binding. Av. banda, Sans. bandh, to bind, to tie.
- بندبه : (band bih) Name of a bull in the Kalila wa Damna. Sans. Pingalaka.
- بندہ : (banda) Slave. Phl. bandak, O.P. bandaka,
- بندھشن : (bundahishn) Original creation. Phl. būn, beginning, origin, Av. būna, Phl. dahishn, creation.
- بودن : (budan) To be. Phl. Būdann, Av. bū = Sans. bhū, to be.
- بوز : (būz/Boz) See (buz)
- بوم : (būm) Country, land. Av. būmīm, Sans. bhūmim.
- بوی : (būy/boy) Scent. Phl. būc, Av. baodhi.
- بید : (bih) Good, excellent, Phl. vēh, O.P. vahyah, Av. vahu, Sans. vasu.
- بهار : (bahār) (1) Spring. Phl. vahār, O.P. vahāra, Av. vanra.
(2) Temple. Buddhist monastery. Sans. vihāra, Buddhist monastery. Muslim historians and lexicographers have wrongly called it a fire-temple or idol-temple. Its use in the sense of an idol-temple is illustrated by the following verse:
- بخت سوی درت خزان آید
راست چو بخت پرست سوی بهار
- Fortune comes creeping to thy door, just as does the idolater to Bahār.
- بهشت : (bihisht) Heaven, paradise. Phl. vahisht, Av. vahisht-emaum, the best world, Corresponding to Sans. Vasishṭamakhum. The two words are invariably found together in the special sense

بیابان : (biyābān)	of the world of the righteous hereafter, i.e., paradise". Not (bi + hisht).
مید : (bīd)	Desert, wilderness. Phl.viyāpān, viyāvān, Av.wīāpa, wīwāpa.
میدار : (bīdār)	willow, rattan, cane. Cf.Sans.vetra, Cane rattan, Beng. bet.
بیست : (bīst)	Aware, wakeful. (bīd) consciousness, Av. vidhya, wit, knowledge, Sans.vidyā.pers (ar) possessor.
بیم : (bīm)	Twenty. Phl. vīst, O.P. and Av.visaiti, Sans. Vins'ati.
بیمار : (bīmār)	Fear. Phl.bīm; Av. bī = Sans. bhī, to fear. Cf. Sans. bhīma, fearful, awe-inspiring.
بیوه : (bcwa)	Sick. Phl.vīmār.
پا : (pā)	widow. Sans. vidhavā, Lat.viduas, Goth. widuwō, Ger.wittwe, Eng-widow.
پاپکان : (pāpakān)	Foot, step. Phl.pāc, O.P.pāda, Av. pādha, Sans. pāda, pada.
پاداش : (pādāsh)	Descendant of pāpak. Son of pāpak. Phl. pāpakān, (ān) for relation.
پادشاه : (pādshāh)	Retribution. (pā) prefix = Phl.pāt, O.P. pati, back, again, (dāsh) is the reduction of Phl. dahishn, giving.
پادشاهی : (pādshāhī)	Ruler, sovereign. Phl.Pātakshāy. pati. Av. paiti akin to Sans. pati, master, Lord, Phl. khshāy from O.P.Khshāyathiya, king.
پار : (pār)	Rulership, sovereignty, kingship, Phl. pātakshāhī. See (Pādshāh).
پارس : (pārs)	Last Year. O.P. para, other, Sans. Para.
پارسی : (pārsī)	Persia, Fārs. Phl.Pārs, O.P.pārsa, name of the province of Fārs.
پازند : (pāzhand) ¹	Persian. Phl.Pārsīk.

pāzand. Av.paiti-zainti. pā for Av. paiti meaning at the foot. Zhand or zand for Av. zainti = Pahlavi Commentary on the Avestan text. Pāzand means the "re-explanation of a Pahlavi text by transcribing it into a character less ambiguous than the pahlavi script, and substituting the proper Persian words for their huzvārish equivalents.

1. The more common spelling is پازند (Pazand).

پاسخ :	(pāsukh)	When the Avesta character is used for this transcription, the result is called <u>pāzand</u> . Reply, answer. Phl. pāakhvi, O.P. pati Sakhvan.
پای :	(pāy)	See (pā).
پختن :	(pukhtan)	To cook. Phl. pōkhtann, Av. pach = Sans. pach, to cook.
پدر :	(pidar)	Father. Phl. ped, pīdar, O.P. pitar, Av. pita, pitar, Sans. pitā, Lat. pater. Gk. patēr, Teut. fadar, Kelt. fathir, Fr. pire.
پذیرفتن :	(padhiruftan)	To receive, to accept. Phl. pati-raftann. Phl. pat = O.P. pati = Av. paiti = Sans. prati, towards, to, near etc. Av. paitigerev = Sans. prati-grah.
پر :	(par/parr)	Feather. Phl. par, Av. parena, Sans. Parnā.
پُر :	(pur)	Full. Av. perena, full, Sans. pūrna, Lat. plenus.
پرسیدن :	(pursīdan)	To ask, to question. Phl. pursidann, Av. peres, fras, to ask, Sans. prchh, prachh, to ask.
پروردن :	(parwardan)	To bring up, to nourish. Phl. parvardann, Av. pairibere, Sans. bhr, bharan.
پرهیزگتن :	(parhikhtan)	To abstain, to restrain. Phl. pahrikhtann, Av. paitirich, paotithyadh = Sans. pari-tyaj.
پری :	(parī)	Fairy. Phl. parīk, witch, fairy, Av. pairikā.
پس :	(pas)	After, behind. Phl. Pas, O.P. pasā, Sans. paschāt.
پسر :	(pisar)	Son. Phl. pūs, Av. puthra, O.P. puthra, Sans. putra. Cf. Lat. puer, child.
پشت :	(pusht)	Back, support. Phl. pusht, Av. parshti, Sans. prashtha.
پل :	(pul)	Bridge. Phl. pōhl, Av. peretu.
پیل :	(pilpil)	Pepper. From Sans. pipali.
پناه :	(panah)	Protection, shelter. Phl. panāh. Av. pā, to protect, Sans. Pā, to protect.
پنج :	(panj)	Five, Phl. Panj; O.P. Pancha; Av. Pancha; Sans. Pancha.
پنجاه :	(panjāh)	Fifty. Phl. panchāh, panjāh, O.P. pañchāsāt, Av. pañchāsata, Sans. Panchāsai.
پند :	(pand)	Advice, counsel. Av. Pānta.

پود : (pūd)	Woof. Cf. Sans. byuti, weaving.
پړی : (pūr)	Son. Phl. pūr, puhr, Av. Puthra, Sans. Putra, Cf. Lat. puer, child.
پول : (pūl)	Sec (pul).
پهلوی : (pahlū)	Side. Phl. pahlūk, Av. pēresu, Sans. pārswa.
پهلوی : (pahlavi)	Pahlavī, Middle persian, pāρθian. From pahlaw. Simplified form of Pārthawa. O.P. name of Pārthia. (yā) for relation.
پی : (pai/pay)	Foot. Phl. pāc, O.P. pāda, Av. pādha, Sans. Pada, pāda.
پیاده : (piyāda)	Pedestrian, foot-soldier, pawn in the chess. Phl. Piyādak, Pādak, Av. pādhuayant, Sans. Padātī pedestrian see (pā)
پیام : (payām)	See (paighām).
پیامبر : (payāmbār)	See (Paighāmbār).
پیدا : (paidā)	Manifest, clear. Phl. Pādāk, Pitak, Sans. Ins. patyāk, paityāk.
پیرامن : (pīrāman)	See (Pēerūmūn).
پیرامون : (pīrāmūn)	Round about, around, complete. Phl. pērāman, Av. Pāri, Sans. pari, Gk. peri.
پیش : (pīsh)	Before, in the presence of, in front of. Phl. pēsh, O.P. patish, Av. paitish.
پیغام : (paighām)	Message. Phl. pēdam, Pētam.
پیغامبر : (paighāmbār)	Message-bearer, prophet. Phl. pētambar, pēdambar.
پیکار : (paikār)	Dispute, quarrel, battle. Phl. paikār.
پیکر : (paikar)	picture, figure. Phl. patkar, O.P. paitikara.
پیمانه : (paimāna)	Cup, goblet, measure. Phl. patmānak.
پیامبر : (payambar)	See (paighāmbār).
پیمودن : (Paimūdan)	To measure. Phl. Padmūdann, Av. paiti + ma, Av. mā = Sans. mā, to measure.
پیوستن : (paiwastan)	To join, to attach. to be joined or attached. Phl. padvastann, Av. paiti + band = Sans. prati + bandh.
پیوند : (paiwand)	Connection, relation, junction. Phl. padvand, Av. paiti + band = Sans. prati + bandh.
تا : (tā)	To, upto, so that. Phl. tāk, O.P. Yāku.
تابه : (tāb)	Heat, lustre, strength. Cf. Sans. tāp, heat.
تار : (tār)	String, thread, wire. phl. tār, Av. tathra, cf. Sans. tūra.

تاراک : (tārak)	Top, crown of the head. Cf. Sans tālu, palate.
تاک : (tāk)	Tendril of a vine, vine Cf. Sans. drākṣhā.
تپہ : (tap)	Fever. Av. tap = Sans. tap, to be hot.
تعم : (tukhm)	Seed, origin, lineage, parentage. Phl. tōkham, Av. taokhman.
تارس : (tars)	Fear. Phl. tars, Av. teres, Sans. trās.
تشنہ : (tashna/tishna)	Thirsty. Phl. tishnak, thirsty, Av. tarshna, thirst, Sans. trshnā.
تن : (tan)	Body. Phl. tann, Av. tanu, Sans. tanu.
تنہا : (tanhā)	Alone. Phl. tanhā. Īhā is an adverbial suffix.
تور : (tūr)	Tūr, the legendary ancestor of the Turanians. Av. Tūra.
تورانی : (tūrāni)	Turanian, Tartar. From (tūr).
تیز : (tīz)	Sharp. Phl. tīzh, Av. tizhi, teezha. Cf. Sans. tikshna.
جادو : (jādū)	Magic. Phl. Yādūk, Av. Yātu.
یوختہ : (juft)	Couple, union, joining. Phl. Yukht, Av. Yakhta. Cf. Sans. yukta, joined.
جگر : (jigar)	Liver. Phl. jikar, Av. Yākare, Sans. Yakrit.
جم : (jam)	See (jamshīd).
جمشید : (Jamshīd)	Jamshed. Av. Yima-kshaeta. Yima is the same as Sans. Yama of the Hindu mythology and kshaeta means ruler, chief, brilliant.
جنگل : (jāngal)	Jungle. Same as Sans. Jangala.
جو : (jau)	Barley. Av. Yava, Sans. Yava.
جوان : (jāwān)	Young, a youth. Phl. Joyūn or juyān, Av. Yavan, Yvan, Sans. Yuvan, lat. juvenus, Fr. juene.
جوغ : (jūgh)	Yoke. Sans. Yūgam; Gk. Zugon, Goth. juk, Ger. Joch.
جہان : (jahān)	World. Phl. gēhān, World, Av. gaethanam, gaetha, World, material World.
جہانداز : (jahāndār)	The protector of the world. Phl. gēhāndār.
چار : (chār)	See (chahār).
چاہ : (chāh)	Well. Phl. chāh, Av. chāt.
چوٹک : (chutūk)	Sparrow. Cf. Sans. chatikā.
چرخ : (charkh)	Sky. Phl. chūkhr; Av. chakhra, wheel; Sans. chakra (wheel). A case of transposition of letters.

چرم : (charm)	Skin, hide. Phl. <u>charm</u> , Av. <u>chareman</u> , Sans. <u>charman</u> .
چشم : (chashm)	Eye. Phl. <u>chashm</u> , Av. <u>chashman</u> .
چفوک : (chughūk)	Same as (<u>chutūk</u>).
چندل : (chandal)	Sandal wood. Sans. <u>Chandana</u> . Arabised into sandal which has travelled west.
چندن : (chandan)	Same as (<u>chandal</u>).
چنود : (chinūd)	See (<u>chinawad</u>).
چوگان : (chaugān)	The game of polo. Phl. <u>chuvigān</u> .
چهار : (chahār)	Four. Phl. <u>chihār</u> , O.P. <u>chathuvār</u> , Av. <u>chathvar</u> , Sans. <u>chatur</u> .
چهل : (chihal/chihil)	Forty. Phl. <u>chahal</u> , O.P. <u>chatvaresata</u> , Av. <u>chathvaresatem</u> , Sans. <u>chatvarinsat</u> .
چیز : (chīz)	Thing. Phl. <u>thich</u> ; O.P. <u>chishchity</u> .
چین : (chīn)	China. Phl. <u>chīn</u> , Av. <u>Sāini</u> .
چینود : (chīnawad)	The bridge across hell. Phl. <u>chīnīvād</u> , <u>chīnvad</u> , Av. <u>chinvato</u> -Peretu, the bridge of <u>chinvat</u> mentioned in the Gathas.
خاشاک : (khashāk)	Straw. Cf. Sans. <u>Kus'a</u> .
خامشه : (khāsha)	See (<u>khashāk</u>).
خانمان : (khanamān/khanuman)	House and home (<u>khāna</u>), house, (<u>mān</u>), house, Phl. <u>mān</u> , house, Av. <u>nmāna</u> , house, household, family.
خدا : (khudā)	God. Phl. <u>Khwadāy</u> or <u>khwatāy</u> , Av. <u>khavadā</u> , <u>khavadāta</u> lit. self-governed, corresponding to Sans. <u>Swadhā</u> . <u>Swadhāta</u> .
خمر : (khar)	Ass, Av. <u>khara</u> . Cf. Sans. <u>khara</u> .
خراسان : (khurāsān)	<u>Khurāsān</u> , a province in the east of persia. Phl. <u>khūrāsān</u> , east, <u>khurāsān</u> .
خرچنگ : (kharchang)	Crab, cancer. Phl. <u>karchang</u> , <u>kalachang</u> . Cf. Sans. <u>Karkata</u> .
خرد : (khirad)	Wisdom, knowledge, intelligence, insight. Phl. <u>khard</u> , <u>khirad</u> , Av. <u>khartu</u> , Sans. <u>kratu</u> . Cf. Gk. <u>kratus</u> .
خرد : (khurd)	Small, little. Phl. <u>khūrdak</u> . Cf. Sans. <u>kshudraka</u> .
خرم : (khurram)	Cheerful, joyous, glad. Phl. <u>khuram</u> , Av. <u>urvāsmana</u> .
خرید : (kharīdan)	To buy. Phl. <u>khariān</u> , Av. <u>khri</u> , to buy, Sans. <u>kri</u> , to buy.

خُسر :	(<u>kh̥sur</u>)	Father-in-law. Av. <u>khvasur</u> , Sans. s'wasura, Gk. bekyr, Lat. socer.
خُسر :	(<u>kh̥srau</u>)	King. Phl. <u>Khusrōb</u> , Av. <u>husrava</u> .
خُشت :	(<u>kh̥isht</u>)	Brick. Phl. <u>khishtak</u> , Av. <u>ishtya</u> , Sans. <u>ishtaka</u> .
خُشک :	(<u>kh̥ushk</u>)	Dry. Phl. <u>khushk</u> , Av. <u>hushka</u> , O.P. <u>hushka</u> , Sans. <u>Sushka</u> .
خُفتن :	(<u>kh̥uftan</u>)	To sleep. Phl. <u>khūftann</u> , Av. <u>khaf</u> , Sans. swap.
خُم :	(<u>kh̥um</u>)	Jar. Phl. <u>khūmb</u> , Av. <u>khumba</u> , Sans. <u>kumbha</u> .
خُمب :	(<u>kh̥umb</u>)	See (<u>khūm</u>).
خواب :	(<u>kh̥wāb</u>)	Sleep, dream. Av. <u>khvafna</u> , Sans. <u>swapna</u> , Lat. <u>somnus</u> , Gk. <u>hypnos</u> .
خوارسته :	(<u>kh̥wāsta</u>)	Goods, wealth, property. <u>khvāstak</u> .
خواهر :	(<u>kh̥wāhar</u>)	Sister. O.P. <u>khvāhar</u> , Av. <u>khvanhar</u> , Sans. <u>swasar</u> , <u>swasr</u> .
خوب :	(<u>kh̥ub</u>)	Good. Phl. <u>khvavi</u> , O.P. U, Av. <u>hu</u> , Sans. <u>su</u> , Gk. <u>eu</u> . Cf. Av. <u>havapah</u> .
خود :	(<u>kh̥ud</u>)	Self, oneself. Phl. <u>khvat</u> , Av. <u>khvato</u> , Sans. <u>swatas</u> , Av. <u>khva</u> = Sans. <u>swa</u> , <u>own</u> .
خور :	(<u>kh̥ūr</u>)	Sun. Phl. <u>khūr</u> , Av. <u>hvare</u> , Sans. <u>Swar</u> , <u>sūrya</u> , Lat. <u>Sol</u> .
خوردان :	(<u>kh̥ūrdan</u>)	To eat. Phl. <u>khūrdann</u> , Av. <u>khvere</u> , to eat.
خورشید :	(<u>kh̥ūršīd</u>)	Sun. Phl. <u>khūršēd</u> , <u>khūršūt</u> , Av. <u>hvarekhshaeta</u> , <u>hvare</u> , <u>sun</u> , <u>kshaeta</u> , ruler, chief, brilliant.
خوش :	(<u>kh̥ūsh</u>)	Good, pleasant. Phl. <u>khōsh</u> .
خوشبو :	(<u>kh̥ūshbū</u>)	Fragrance, sweet-smelling. Phl. <u>hū-boē</u> , Av. <u>hu-baodhi</u> .
خوشنود :	(<u>kh̥ūshnūd</u>)	Pleased, happy. Phl. <u>khashnūda</u> , Av. <u>khashnūta</u> .
خوک :	(<u>kh̥ūk</u>)	Pig. Cf. Sans. <u>s'ukara</u> .
خون :	(<u>kh̥ūn</u>)	Blood. Phl. <u>khūn</u> , Av. <u>vōhuna</u> , Sans. <u>S'ōna</u> , <u>S'ōnita</u> .
خوی :	(<u>kh̥ay</u>)	Sweat, Cf. Sans. <u>Sveda</u> .
خویش :	(<u>kh̥ish</u>)	Self, own. Phl. <u>khvēsh</u> , Av. <u>khavaetush</u> , Av. <u>khva</u> = Sans. <u>swa</u> , <u>own</u> .
دادن :	(<u>dādān</u>)	To give, Phl. <u>dādān</u> , to give, to bestow, to create, to produce, Av. <u>dā</u> , <u>dath</u> , Sans. <u>dā</u> , <u>dātā</u> , Lat. <u>dare</u> .
دادار :	(<u>dādār</u>)	Creator, God. Phl. <u>dātār</u> , creator, Av. <u>dātār</u> , Sans. <u>dhatr</u> . Persian lexicographers associated

	the word with <i>dād</i> , justice and wrongly make the word mean just. The Avestan root <i>dā</i> (Phl. <i>dādann</i> , <i>dātann</i>) means to produce, form, create, hence <i>dātār</i> means maker, creator.
دار : (dār)	(1) (Suffix) keeper, possessor' as in (zamindar) landlord, Av. <i>dere</i> = Sans. <i>dhṛ</i> , to keep.
دارا : (dārā)	(2) Stake. Av. <i>dauru</i> , tree, Sans. <i>dāru</i> , wood.
دام : (dām)	Name of several kings of the Achaemenian dynasty (550-330 B.C.) O.P. <i>Dārayavush</i> .
داماد : (dāmād)	Snare, net Cf. Sans. <i>dāman</i> , rope, string.
داور : (dāwar)	Son-in-law. Phl. <i>dāmād</i> , Av. <i>zāmatar</i> , Sans. <i>jāmatar</i> .
دایه : (dāya)	Just, judge. Phl. <i>dātobar</i> , judge, Av. <i>dātā</i> , law.
دبستان : (dabistan)	Nurse. Cf. Sans. <i>dhātrī</i> .
	School. Phl. <i>dapīr</i> , <i>dawīr</i> , writer, scribe.
	pers. <i>dabīr</i> , scribe. Phl. <i>dapīrih</i> , writing, calligraphy, Cuneiform, <i>dipi</i> , Sans. <i>lipi</i> .
	Cf. pers. (<i>daftar</i>), book, volume, register.
	Pers. <i>istān</i> , place. Phl. <i>stān</i> , place.
دبیر : (dabīr)	Writer, secretary. Phl. <i>dapīr</i> , <i>dawīr</i> .
دختر : (dukhtar)	Daughter. Phl. <i>dukht</i> , O.P. <i>dukhtar</i> , Av. <i>dughdhar</i> , <i>dugedar</i> , Sans. <i>duhitar</i> , Gk. <i>thygater</i> , Teut. <i>daughter</i> .
دخمه : (dakhme)	Tower of silence. Phl. <i>dakhmak</i> , catacomb, sepulchre, tomb, Av. <i>dakhma</i> .
در : (dar)	(1) Door. Phl. <i>dar</i> , O.P. <i>duvarā</i> , Av. <i>dvara</i> , Sans. <i>dvāra</i> . (2) In, see (<i>andar</i>).
دراز : (darāz)	long. Phl. <i>drāz</i> , length, Av. <i>drājah</i> , <i>darega</i> , Sans. <i>dīrgha</i> , long.
درآز : (drāzā)	See (<i>drāzī</i>).
درآزی : (darāzī)	Length. Phl. <i>darāna</i> , length, Av. <i>drājah</i> .
درخت : (dirakht)	Tree. Phl. <i>darakht</i> .
درست : (durust)	Proper, correct. Phl. <i>dūrust</i> , Av. <i>drwa</i> , Sans. <i>dhurūva</i> .
درفش : (dirafsh)	Cobblers awl, standard, banner. Phl. <i>drafsh</i> , Av. <i>drafsha</i> .
درنگ : (dirang)	Delay, procrastination. Phl. <i>dirang</i> , from Av. <i>daregha</i> , Cf. Sans. <i>dīrgha</i> , long.

دروغ : (durūgh)	False, untrue. Phl. darog, Av. draoga.
درویش : (darwīsh)	Darwish, a poorman, beggar. Phl. daryōsh, poor, needy. Phl. drivish, poverty, Av. drighu, Sans. daridra.
دریا : (daryā)	Sea, river, ocean. Phl. Zarch, drayāk, drayāv, O.P. drayah, Av. zrayah.
دزد : (dūzd)	Thief. Phl. duzhd, Av. duzdāh.
دژ : (dizh)	Fort, fortress. Phl. dij, fort, fortress, Av. dacza, building, Construction.
دست : (dast)	Hand. Phl. dast, O.P. dasta, Av. zasta, Sans, hasta.
دستور : (dastūr)	High priest. Phl. dastōbar.
دش : (dush)	Evil, bad. Phl. dush, Av. dush, Sans. dush, dosha, evil.
دشمن : (dushman)	Enemy, foe. Phl. dushman, dushmainyu, evil minded. Av. duzh, dush, evil, Av. mainyu = Sans. mana, mind.
دل : (dīl)	Heart. Phl. dīl, Av. zareshaya, zared, Sans. hridaya, hīrd, Lat. cor, cordes, Fr. coeur, Ger. herz, Eng. heart.
دندان : (dandān)	Tooth. Phl. dandān, Av. dantānō (n. Pl.); Sans. danta, Lat. dens, dentis, Fr. dent.
دو : (dū)	Two. Phl. du, Av. dva, O.P. dva, Sans. dwi.
دود : (dūd)	Smoke. Phl. dūdak, Sans. dhumra.
دور : (dūr)	Far, distant. Phl. dūr, O.P. dūrai, Sans. dūra.
دوزخ : (dūzakh)	Hell. Phl. dūshahū, dūshakhv, a bad abode, hell; Av. daožhanuha, daožhauhva, Sans. Ins. dūshaūi.
دوست : (dūst)	Friend. Phl. dūstār, O.P. daushtā.
دوش : (dūsh)	Last night. Phl. dōsh = Av. daosha, to-night, Sans. dōshā, at night.
دول : (dūl)	Acquarius, bucket. Phl. dōl, Arabicised into dalv by transposition of letters.
دولاب : (dūlāb)	Wheel, especially for drawing water.
دویست : (duwīst)	Combination of (dūl) and (āb). Two hundred. O.P. dvc-sata, dvc is the dual of dva.
ده : (dah)	Ten. Phl. dah, O.P. dasa, Av. dasa, Sans. dasa, Gk. deka, Lat. decem.

دهان : (dihān/dahan)	Mouth, Phl. zafar, mouth, Av. zafar, zafan.
دهقان : (dihqān)	Country, square, farmer, peasant. Arabicised form of Persian (dihgān) from Phl. déhkān, Phl. dêh, village, O.P. dahyu and Phl. kân for nisbat (relation). This kân appears as gān in neo-persian.
دهم : (dahum)	Tenth. Phl. dahūm, Av. dasema, Sans. das'ama.
دهن : (dahan)	See (dahān/dihān).
دیر : (dīr/dēr)	Late. Phl. dêr, O.P. darga, Av. darghya.
دیگر : (dīgar)	Cf. Sans. dīra, slow, dirgha, long.
دیو : (dīv/dev)	Another, next, anymore. Phl. dati-gar; O.P. dvitiya-kara, making second, Sans. dwitiya.
دیو : (dīv/dev)	Devil, demon. Av. daēva, deman. Same as Sans. deva in root but opposite in sense.
را : (rā)	(Postposition) For, for the sake of, on account of. Phl. rāy; O.P. rādiy.
راز : (rāz)	Secret. Phl. rāj, Av. razah, Sans. rahas, rahasya.
راست : (rāst)	Right, true, straight. Phl. rāst, Av. razishta, eresh, Sans. rju, rajishtha, Lat. rect.
رامشگری : (rāmishgarī)	Music. Phl. rāmishn, joy, pleasure, Av. root ram = Sans. ram.
راه : (rāh)	Way, path. Phl. rās, Av. raithyā, Sans. ratha.
رایگان : (rāygān)	A thing obtained gratis, gratis. The original Persian form was (rāhgān) meaning a thing picked up on the road, (gān) being: a suffix for relation.
رستاخیز : (rastākḥiz)	Resurrection of the dead. Phl. ristākḥiz, rist, ristak, dead. Av. irista, dead, khiz, imperative of (khāstan), to rise (Av. khaez-añuha). To connect it with (rustan), to grow (as grass or plant) is wrong.
رستخیز : (rastākḥiz)	See (rastākḥiz).
رشک : (rashk)	Envy, malice, jealousy. Phl. arashk, Av. araska, from aresh = Sans. irshā.
رنجور : (ranjūr)	Afflicted, sorrowful, sick. Phl. ranjbar, lit. affliction-bearer. "B" has been transformed into "W" in neo-persian.
روان : (rawān)	Soul. Phl. rūbān, rōbān, Av. urvān.
رود : (rūd)	River. Phl. rōd, Av. urudh.

روزن : (rōz)	Day. Phl. rōj, rōch, O.P. raucha, Av. ruch, to shine, Aram. rochik, Sans. rochi.
روزن : (rauzan/rozan)	Window. Phl. rōchann, Av. raōchana.
روشن : (raushan)	Bright, shining, clear. Phl. rōshann, Av. raokhshana, Sans. rochi.
روشنی : (raushāni)	Brightness, light. Phl. rōshāni, Av. raokhshani.
روغن : (raughan)	Oil, butter, ghee. Av. raoghna.
روم : (rūm)	Greece, Byzantine Empire. Phl. arūm.
رومی : (rūmī)	Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Anotolian. Phl. arūmīk.
روی : (rūy)	Face. Av. raodha.
ری : (ray)	Ray, name of a city in persia near the modern capital, Tihran. Phl. Rag. O.P. Ragā, Av. Ragha.
زاد : (zād)	Birth, verbal noun from (zādan). Phl. zādann, to be born, to give birth to, Av. root zan, zā, Sans. Jan, ja.
زاد بوم : (zādbūm)	Birth place. See (zād) and (būm).
زاده : (Zada)	Bron, offspring. Phl. zādak; Av. zāte = Sans. jāta.
زانو : (zānū)	Knee. Phl. zānūk, Av. zānu, zhnu, Sans. jānu, Lat. genu.
زبان : (zābān)	Tongue, language. Phl. Zūfān, hūzvān, zūbān, hōzvān, ōzvān, O.P. hizuvam, Av. hizvā, Sans. jihvā.
زیر : (zabar)	On, above. Phl. ajar, Av. hachaparādha.
زر : (zar)	Gold. Phl. zar, Av. zairi, zairita, zarana, Sans. hiranya, hiran.
زرد : (zard)	Yellow, green. Phl. zard, zart, Av. zairita, Sans. harit, green.
زرتشت : (zartusht)	Zaroaster. Phl. zartūsht, Av. Zarathustra.
زردتشت : (zardusht)	See (zartusht).
زیرب : (zirib)	Cuirass, armour. Phl. zrih, Av. zrāda.
زریون : (zaryūn)	Anemon, green and pleasant, Yellow. Phl. zargūn lit. Gold-coloured.
زالو : (zallū)	See (zulūk).
زیم : (zami)	Cold, as in (zamisān). Av. zimō, Sans. hima.
زمستان : (zamistān)	Winter. Phl. damastān, winter, Av. zimā, Sans. hima, Lat. heims, winter, Slav. Zima

روزن : (rōz)	Day. Phl. rōj, rōch, O.P. raucha, Av. ruch, to shine, Aram. rochik, Sans. rochi.
روزن : (rauzan/rozan)	Window. Phl. rōchann, Av. raōchana.
روشن : (raushan)	Bright, shining, clear. Phl. rōshann, Av. raōshann, Sans. rochi.
روشنی : (raushāni)	Brightness, light. Phl. rōshāni, Av. raokhshani.
روغن : (raughan)	Oil, butter, ghee. Av. raoghna.
روم : (rūm)	Greece, Byzantine Empire. Phl. arūm.
رومی : (rūmī)	Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Anotolian. Phl. arūmīk.
روی : (rūy)	Face. Av. raodha.
ری : (ray)	Ray, name of a city in persia near the modern capital, Tihran. Phl. Rag. O.P. Ragā, Av. Ragha.
زاد : (zād)	Birth, verbal noun from (zādan). Phl. zādann, to be born, to give birth to, Av. root zan, zā, Sans. Jan, ja.
زاد بوم : (zādbūm)	Birth place. See (zād) and (būm).
زاده : (Zada)	Bron, offspring. Phl. zādak; Av. zāte = Sans. jāta.
زانو : (zānū)	Knee. Phl. zānūk, Av. zānu, zhnu, Sans. jānu, Lat. genu.
زبان : (zābān)	Tongue, language. Phl. Zūfān, hūzvān, zūbān, hōzvān, ōzvān, O.P. hizuvam, Av. hizvā, Sans. jihvā.
زبر : (zabar)	On, above. Phl. ajpar, Av. hachaparādih.
زر : (zar)	Gold. Phl. zar, Av. zairi, zairita, zarana, Sans. hiranya, hiran.
زرد : (zard)	Yellow, green. Phl. zard, zart, Av. zairita, Sans. harit, green.
زرتشت : (zartusht)	Zaroaster. Phl. zartūsht, Av. Zarathustra.
زردتشت : (zardusht)	See (zartusht).
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زالو : (zallū)	See (zulūk).
زیم : (zami)	Cold, as in (zamisān). Av. zimō, Sans. hima.
زمستان : (zamisān)	Winter. Phl. damastān, winter, Av. zimā, Sans. hima, Lat. heims, winter, Slav. Zima

سپاه : (sipāh)	Army, militia. Phl. spāh, O.P. spāda, Av. spādha.
سپاهبد : (sipāhbud)	Commander of an army. Phl. spāhpat, O.P. spāda-pati, Av. spādha-paiti.
سپنج : (sipanj)	Guest house, inn, hotel. Phl. aspanj, hospitality. The word comes from the Av. root spanj, to delay, to defer, to break the journey. Not si, se, three + panj, five.
سپنج سرای : (sipanj sarāy)	Guest house, inn, hotel. Both the words are synonymous.
سیهر : (sipihr)	Sphere. Phl. sphir, O.P. spithra.
سفید : (sapīd)	White. Phl. spet, Av. spaeta, Sans. S'veta.
ستاره : (sitāra)	Star. Phl. star, stārak, Av. stār, Sans. tāra, tārakā, nakṣatra, Gk. aster, Lat. stella.
ستان : (sitān) ¹	Place, Phl. stān, O.P. and Av. stāna = Sans. sthāna.
سیورب : (sitarb)	Satrap. Av. khshathrapāvan, Sans. kshatrapa.
سُتور : (sudur)	Animal, quadruped, cattle, beast of burden. Phl. stōr, Av. staora, big, cattle, beast of burden, Sans. sthūra, strong, Goth. stiuur, Ger. stier.
ستون : (sutūn)	Pillar, post, column. Phl. stūn, Av. staona.
سخن : (sakhun/sukhan)	Word, speech. Phl. skhūn, Av. S(pl) Sākhvēntī, sah.
سد : (sad)	Same as (ṣad).
سر : (sar)	Head, Chief, end. Phl. sar, Av. sara, Sans. 'siras, 'sīrsha.
سرخ : (surkh)	Red. Phl. sūkhar, Av. sukhra, O.P. thukhra.
سرد : (sard)	Cold. Phl. sart, Av. saret, O.P. tharda. Sans. sarat, autumn.
سرشت : (sirisht)	Creation, Constitution. Cf. Sans. sr̥ṣhti, creation.
سرسف : (sarashf)	Mustard seed. Cf. Sans. sarshapa.
سرشک : (sirishk)	Tear. Phl. sarishk, Av. sraska, srashchinti, Sans. as'ru.
سروش : (sarūsh)	Angel, Gabriel. Phl. sarōsh, name of a Yazata. Av. sraosha (obedience to Divine will, Av. root sru = Sans. 'sru, to hear). An archangel vested with very high powers. Among the angelic hierarchy of zoroastrianism,

1. This is only used as a suffix in Persian.

سرود :	(sarūd)	he holds a very exalted rank. He stands between God and man. He instructs the prophet in the good religion, shows the way to heaven and pronounces judgement on human actions after death.
سرين :	(surīn)	Horn. Cf. Sans. s'raṅga.
سفيد :	(sa'fīd)	Buttocks. Av. saraoni, hip, Sans. 'sroni.
سگ :	(sag)	See (sapīd).
سگستان :	(sigistān/sagistān)	Dog. Phl. sag. Cf. Sans. sunaka.
		Sistān, a province in persia; possibly Av. ishkatā, skythia, Cun. Saka, tribes of skythians, Sans. S'aka, s'aka-dwipa, skythia.
سنگ :	(sang)	Stone. Phl. sang. (.)P. athongaiana, Sans. 'san, a'sman.
سوار :	(sawār)	Horseman, cavalier. Phl. asōbār, O.P. asabāra, Av. aspobāra.
سوزن :	(suzan)	Needle. Sans. sūchī.
سوسمار :	(sūsmaṛ)	A kind of lizard. Cf. Sans. 'sis'umūra, porpoise, dolphin.
سوغند :	(saugand)	Oath. Phl. sōgand, Av. saokenta.
سه :	(sih)	Three. Phl. se, O.P. thri, Av. thri, Sans. tri.
سی :	(sī)	Thirty. Phl. Sīh, O.P. thrisat. Av. thrisat, Sans. trinsati.
سیاه :	(siyāh)	Black. Phl. siyak, Av. syāva, Sans. 'syāma.
سیستان :	(sīstān)	See (sagistān)
سیمرغ :	(sīmurgh)	A fabulous bird. Av. suenameregho.
شاپور :	(shāpūr)	Shapur. Phl. Shāhpuhr, Shāhpūr lit. king's son. See (shāh) and (pūr).
شاخ :	(shākh)	Branch. Phl. shūk, Sans. sūkhā.
شادمان :	(shādmān)	Joyous, glad. Phl. shatmān, Av. shātōmano.
شام :	(shām)	Evening. Av. khshufniya, Sans. sāyahna.
شاه :	(shāh)	King. Phl. shāh, O.P. Khshūyathiya', khashayathiyānam, Aram. malkanmalka.
شاهنشاه :	(shāhanshāh)	Emperor. O.P. Khshayathiya Khshayathiyānam; Aram. malkanmalka.
شایگان :	(shāygan)	Kindly, originally (shāhgān) from Phl. shāhikān. Phl. kān for nisbu [relation] has been softened in neo-Persian into gān.
شب :	(shab)	Night. Phl. shap, shaw. (.)P. Khushap Sans. S'apā.
شبان :	(shubān/shabān)	Shepherd. Phl. shapān, Av. shu-pāna.
		Fshu = Sans. paś'u = Lat. pecus. Mod.

شتر : (shutur)	pers. bān is from Phl. pān which is from Av. pāna (suffix) protector from the root pā to guard.
مش : (shish)	Camel. Phl. ushtur, Av. ushtra, Sans. ushtra.
شست : (shast)	Six. Phl. shash, O.P. & Av. khshvash, Sans. shat, Lat. Sex, Gk. hex.
شغال : (shaghāl)	Sixty. Phl. shasht, O.P. khshvashti, Av. khshvasti, Sans. shashti.
شکر : (shakar/shakkar)	Jackal. Sans. S'rgāla.
شگون : (shugūn)	Sugar. From Sans. S'arku'ra, Av. sukkar, Gk. sakkharon Fr. sucre.
شمار : (shumfār)	Omen, augury. Cf. Sans. S'akuna, the vulture.
شمرن : (shumurdan)	Number, counting. Phl. hamār, hūshmār, Ōshmār, Av. mere, to count. Cf. Sans. smr, to remember.
شمشیر : (shamshūr)	To count, to reckon. Phl. hōshmōrdann, Av. mere, to count, Sans. smr, to remember.
شنا : (shīna)	Sword. Phl. shamsher.
شنبه : (shanbah)	Swimming. Phl. ashnāk Cf. Sans. snān, to bathe.
شهر : (shahr)	Saturday. The old form was: shanbadh, from Heb. (Aram) shabbāth.
شهریار : (shahryār)	Town, city. Phl. shathrō, country, town city. Av. Khshathra, Sans. Ins. shatari. Cf. Sans. kshetra, land.
شهنشاه : (shahanshāh)	Ruler, king, governor. Phl. shathrōyār, shatrō-yār, Av. shoithra, city and avobāra, helper.
شید : (shayd/shid)	See (shāhangshāh).
شیر : (shir/sher)	Ruler, chief, brilliant, resplendent.
شیر : (shir)	Av. khshaēta, O.P. khshāyuthiya, king.
صد : (sad)	Lion, the sign Leo. Phl. shēr, Av. khshathrya
	Milk. Phl. shīr, Av. khshūr, Sans. kshīra.
	Hundred. Phl. sat, O.P. sata, Av. satem, Sans. S'alam, Lat. centum, Gk. hekaton.
	(old scholars like Al-Biruni connected the word with Gk. sophia, wisdom, others with safa, purity).
ضحاک : (dahak)	Arabicised form of Av. uzhdahaka, originally a mythological figure, appears in

فارس : (fārs)	the Shahnama as an oppressive king. The word is preserved in the root sense in <u>azhdaha</u> , dragon. Av. <u>azhi</u> = Sans. <u>ahi</u> , serpent,
فارسی : (fārsī)	Av. <u>dahāk</u> = Sans. <u>dangs'aka</u> , biting. This word should not be confused with the indigenous Arabic word (<u>ḍaḥḥāk</u>), one who laughs much-often being used as a proper name.
فَرّ : (farr)	See (pārs).
فَرّی : (farrī)	See (pārsī).
فَرّ : (far)	Splendour: Phl. <u>khurrak</u> , Av. <u>hvarena</u> , luminous, glory.
فَرَات : (furāt)	prefix, meaning forth, before etc. phl. <u>fra</u> , far, par, Av. <u>fra</u> , para, <u>parā</u> , pairi, O.P. <u>fra</u> , Sans. <u>pṛā</u> , Lat & Gk. <u>pro</u> .
فَرّاز : (farāz)	Euphrates (river). Baby. <u>Purattu</u> , hellenised into <u>Euphrates</u> ¹ .
فَرْدَم : (fardum)	Forth, further, upto. Phl. <u>frāj</u> , Av. <u>frācha</u> , O.P. <u>frāch</u> , Sans. <u>prāch</u> , <u>prāk</u> .
فَرَزَانَه : (farzāna)	First. Phl. <u>fratūm</u> , O.P. <u>fratama</u> , Av. <u>fratema</u> , Sans. <u>prathama</u> .
فَرَزَنْد : (farzand)	Wise, knowing, learned. Phl. <u>farjānak</u> , Av. <u>fra</u> + <u>zan</u> , to know, Sans. <u>pra</u> + <u>jna</u> , to know. Cf. Sans. <u>prajñā</u> , wisdom, <u>prājña</u> , wise.
فَرَسَنگ : (farsang)	Progeny, offspring, child. Phl. <u>frazand</u> , Av. <u>frazainti</u> .
فَرِشْتَه : (firishta)	Parasang, League, a distance of twelve thousand cubits. Phl. <u>frasang</u> .
فَرّگیان : (farr-i-kayānī)	Angel. Phl. <u>fristak</u> , Av. <u>frāšhta</u> , O.P. <u>frāishayam</u> . Av. root <u>fra</u> + <u>ish</u> = Sans. <u>pra</u> + <u>ish</u> , to send. Cf. Sans. <u>prashita</u> , sent.
فَرْمَان : (farmān)	The splendour of the kayānī rulers. Phl. <u>khurak-i-kayān</u> , Av. <u>kavaēm hvarenō</u> .
فَرنگه : (farang)	Mandate, order. Cf. Sans. <u>pramāna</u> .
فَرَنگی : (farangi)	Europe, Europeans. From 'Frank' which term was introduced into the East during the crusades and was applied to all Europe and Europeans.
	European. See (farang).

فریدون : (farīdūn)	Farīdūn, the victor of Dahhaq. Av. <i>thraētaon</i> the name of a legendary king of ancient persia.
فسان : (fasān)	Whet-stone. Sans. <i>pāṣhāna</i> , stone.
قانون : (qānūn)	(Ar.) Canon, Law. From Gk. <i>kanōn</i> .
قباد : (qubād)	Qubād, name of a king. Arabicised form of Phl. <i>kawād</i> , Av. <i>kawāta</i> .
قبط : (qibt)	(Ar.) The copts. copt. <i>gyptios</i> , <i>kyptaios</i> ; Gk. <i>Aiguptios</i> , Egyptian. The term is only another form of Egypt.
قرنفل : (qaranful)	(Ar.) Clove. From Sans. <i>karnapul</i> Lit. ear-flower.
قلزم : (qulzum)	(Ar.) Clysma, sea. Arabicised form of Gk. <i>klysma</i> .
قلم : (qalam)	(Ar.) pen, reed. Gk. <i>kalamos</i> . Lat. <i>calamus</i> , O.H.G. Welsh <i>kalaf</i> .
قیصر : (qaiṣar)	(Ar.) Emperor. Arabicised form of Lat. <i>caesar</i> .
کار : (kār)	Work, act, deed, Phl. <i>kār</i> , Av. <i>kāra</i> , <i>kairya</i> , Sans. <i>kārya</i> .
کارد : (kārd)	Knife. Phl. <i>kārt</i> , Av. <i>kareta</i> , Sans. <i>krit</i> , to cut, <i>kartarī</i> , scissors, knife.
کاشتن : (kāsh̄tan)	To sow, to till. Phl. <i>kāsh̄tann</i> . Av. <i>keresh</i> , Sans. <i>kr̥ṣh</i> .
کافور : (kāfūr)	Camphor. From Sans. <i>karpūra</i> .
کالبد : (kālbud)	Body. Phl. <i>karp</i> ; Av. <i>kehrp</i> , <i>keresh</i> , Lat. <i>corpus</i> .
کام : (kāṃ)	Desire. Phl. <i>kām</i> , <i>kūmak</i> , O.P. <i>kāma</i> , Av. <i>kāma</i> , Sans. <i>kāma</i> , desire.
کان : (kān)	Minc. Sans. <i>khanī</i> . Av. <i>kan</i> = Sans. <i>Khan</i> , to
کیوتر : (kabutar)	Pigeon. Sans. <i>Kapota</i> .
کتخددا : (katkhudā)	Sec (kadkhudā).
کدبانو : (kadbānū)	Lady of the house. See (kada) and (bānū).
کدخددا : (kadkhudā)	Master of the house. Phl. <i>kadak</i> <i>khōdāy</i> . See (kada) and (khudā).
کدا : (kada)	House. Phl. <i>kat</i> , <i>katak</i> , <i>kadak</i> , Av. <i>kata</i> , house.

1. Russian 'Poedore' for 'Theodore' is another instance of the change of 'th' into 'f'.

کرباس : (karbās)	White cotton garment, fine linen, muslin. Sans. karpāsa, cotton.
کردار : (kirdār)	Action. Phl. Kardār, doer, maker.
کردن : (kardan)	To do, to make. Phl. kardann, Av. kere. Sans. Kr.
کرم : (kirm)	Worm. Av. kerema, Sans. kṛmi.
کروه : (kurūh)	Road, measure of about two miles. Sans. krūs'a.
کژدم : (kazhudum)	Scorpion (lit. Crook-tail) (kazh) for (kaj), crooked . (dum), tail. Phl. dūmb, Av. duma.
کش : (kash)	Armpit, groin. Cf. Sans. kukshi.
کشت : (kisht)	Sown field, tillage. Cf. Sans. kshetra, field, H. and Beng. khet, field.
کشف : (kashaf)	Tortoise. Av. kasyapa, Sans. kachchhapa.
کشور : (kishwar)	Region, country. Phl. kēshwar, Av. karshware.
کشیدن : (kashīdan)	To draw, to drag. Phl. kashīdann, Av. keresh, Sans. karsh.
کف : (kal)	Forth, foam, scum. Av. kala, Sans. kapha.
کلاغ : (kalāgh/kulagh)	Crow, rook, raven. Phl. wilāk, Sans. kāka.
کلیله : (kalila)	Name of a jackal in the 'kalila wa Damna', Corrupted Arabicisation of Sans. karatuka, through pahlavi in which there is only one letter for r and l. In the old syriac translation of the original pahlavi version the form is still kalilag.
کندن : (kandan)	To dig. Phl. kandann, Av. kan = Sans. khan, to dig.
کنیز : (kanīz)	See (kanīzak).
کنیزکی : (kanīzak)	Damsel, girl. Phl. kanīch, kanīchak, damsel, Av. kainika, kaini, girl, maid-servant, female slave, Sans. kanyakā, kanyā.
کودک : (kūdak)	Boy, lad, child. Phl. kutak, Av. kutaka, little. Cf. Sans. kshudraka.
کوز : (kūz)	Hump. Cf. kuhja.
کوزپشته : (kūz-pusht)	Hump backed. See (kūz) and (pusht).
کوه : (kūh)	Hill, hillock, mountain. Phl. kōf, O.P. kaufa, Av. kaofa.
کی : (kay)	King, kayanian. Phl. kaē, Av. kavi, king.

کی : (kay)	When. Av. kadha, Sans. kadā.
کیخسرو : (kaykhusrau)	Name of a king. Phl. kaē-khūsrob, Av. kavi-husrava.
کیش : (kīsh)	Religion. Phl. kēsh, religious law or doctrine or belief or custom.
کیقباد : (kaiqubad)	Name of a king. Phl. kaē-kawād, Av. kavi-kawāta.
کین : (kīn)	Enmity, ill-feeling. Av. kaena.
گاؤ : (gāv)	Cow. Phl. go, Av. gēush, gao, Sans. gō, Ger. kuh.
گاهوار : (gāhwāra)	Cradle. Phl. gāsvarak, (gāh) place, from Phl. gās, O.P. gathu, Av. gatu, place.
گبر : (gabr)	Guebre, a Zoroastrian, a parsee. Phl. (Aram) gabra, man. A zoroastrian is so called by the Muslims of Persia.
گذردن : (gudhardan)	To pass away. Phl. witartann, Av. vitere.
گرد : (gird) ¹	Around, round. Phl. vart, Av. wēret, Sans. vrt, Lat. vertere, to turn, Ger. werdeu.
گرد : (gūrda)	Kidney. Phl. gurtak, Av. veretka.
گردیدن : (gardīdan)	To turn, to revolve. Phl. vartitann, to turn, Av. weret, Sans. vrt, Lat. vertere, Ger. werdeu
گرن : (gūrz)	Mace, club. Phl. varz, Av. vazra, club, battle axe, Sans. vajra, thunderbolt.
گرفتن : (giriftan)	to take, to hold, to seize. Phl. griftann, Av. garew, Sans. grabh, grah.
گرگ : (gurg)	Wolf. Phl. gurg, Av. vēhrka, Sans. vṛka, Lat. vulpes.
گرم : (garm)	Warm, hot. Phl. garm, O.P. garma, Av. garema. Cf. Sans. gharma, grishma.
گیر : (giriḥ)	Knot, joint. Sans. granthi.
گریبان : (griḥbān)	Collar. Phl. gariv-pān, throat-protector, collar, Av. grīva-pana, Av. grīva = Sans. grīvā, throat and Av. pāna, from the root pā = Sans. pā, to protect.
گزیته : (gazit)	See (jizya).

¹ Instances of the change of V or W into g are given under (gul)

- گژدم : (gazhdum) Scorpion. Phl. gajdūm (gazh) = (kaz) = (kaj), crooked, (dūm), tail. (gazhdum) literally means having a crooked tail. Mr. E.S.D. Bharucha derives the word from (guzidan), to bite and makes it mean 'having a biting tail', Phl. dumb, tail, Av. duma tail.
- گستاخ : (gustākh) Proud, impudent, haughty. Phl. vistākhv.
- گستردن : (gustardan) To spread. Phl. vistartann, Av. vi + sterc, Sans. vistr, to spread.
- گشتاسپ : (gushtāsp) Name of a king of Bactria, Hystaspes of the Greeks. Phl. vishtasp, Av. vištāspa, hellenised into Hystaspes. The sanskrit form will be ishtas'va.
- گفتار : (guftār) Speech. Phl. gōftār, speaker, gōftārīh, speech.
- گل : (gul) Flower, rose. Phl. gūl, Aram. ward.
- گلوار : (gulvār) Ar. Ward. The philologists suggest that the 'w' and 'r' of word have changed into 'g' and 'l' respectively. This apparently seems to be far fetched. The change of 'w' into 'g' has many instances in many languages, e.g., Eng. war is, Fr. guerre, Eng. William is Fr. Guillaume, Av. vištāspo is Neo-Pers. gushtāsp, Ar. al-wādīl kabīr is Spun. Gua dāl quivir, etc. Similarly instances of the change of 'r' into 'l' can be multiplied at one's will. Below are given a few of them. Sans. karatuka is Phl. kafflag and Ar. kalīla, Sans. s'ringavera is Ar. zanjālīl, Lat. peregrinum is Eng. pilgrim and Fr. pelerin and so on. And in Phl. there is one letter for both 'r' and 'l', dīwār amnd dīwāl are different readings of the same word.
- گولنار : (gulnār) Pomegranate flower. Orig. gul-i-anār, flower of the pomegranate.
- گولو : (gulū) Gullet, throat. Av. grīva, Sans. grīvā, gulā.
- گومان : (gumān) Doubt, suspicion. Phl. gūmān, Av. vīmanahya.
- گناه : (gunah) Sin, crime, offence, transgression, Phl. vinas.
- گناهگار : (gunāhgar) Sinner, transgressor, criminal. Phl. vīnāhgar.

گنج : (ganj)	Store, hoard, treasure. Phl. ganj. Cf. Sans. Kunja.
گنجور : (ganjūr/ ganjwar)	Treasurer. Phl. ganjobar, treasurer.
گندم : (gandum)	Wheat. Sans. gōdhuma.
گناهگار : (gunahgār)	Sec (gunāhgār).
گواہ : (gawāh)	Witness, evidence. Phl. gukās.
گوثرہر : (gauzahar)	The dragon's head and tail, the sphere of the moon. From Phl. gao-chilr, Av. geush-chithra.
گوسپند : (gūspand)	Sheep, goat. Phl. gōspand, a domestic animal, cow, goat, sheep, etc., Av. gāušspentā.
گوسفند : (gūsfand)	See (gūspand).
گون : (gūn)	Colour. Phl. gunak, Av. gaona.
گیاه : (giyāh)	Grass, green herbage. Phl. gayāh. Cf. Sans. ghāsa.
گیتی : (giti)	World. Phl. gētik, gēthī, Av. gaēthya.
گیسو : (gesū)	Braided hair. Phl. gēs, Av. gaēsū, Sans. kes'a, hair.
گیومرث : (gayūmarth)	Adam of the Zoroastrians. Phl. gayōk-mard, Av. gayo-marcetan.
گیومرد : (gayūmard)	See (gayūmarth).
گیهان : (gayhān)	World. Phl. gēhān, Av. gaēthanam Pl. in form, used in the singular sense.
مادر : (mādar)	Mother. Phl. mād, mūdār, O.P. mādar, Av. mātar, Sans. mātār, Gk. mētēr, Lat. mater, Ger. mutter, Ital. Mathir, Fr. mere.
مادہ : (māda)	Female. Phl. mādak, Av. mātar, Sans. mātār.
مار : (mār)	Serpent. Phl. mār, Av. mūra.
ماسقہ : (māst)	Sour, coagulated milk. Sans. mastu, sour cream, whey.
مان : (mān)	House. Phl. mān, house, household, Av. n(c) māna, house, family.
ملا : (māh)	Moon, month. Phl. mūh, Av. mah, maonha, Sans. māsa, Lat. mensis, Fr. mois, Ger. monat, Goth. mēna, Eng. month and moon.
ماہی : (māhi)	Fish. Phl. māhik, Av. masya, Sans. matsya.
مجرس : (majūs)	(Ar.) Magi, Zoroastrians. Pers. mōgh,

مر : (mar)	mugh, Phl. magō, O.P. magu, Av. moghu. Latinised magus (s) magi (pl). Number. Phl. marak, mar, Av. mere, to remember, to count. Cf. Sans. Smr, to remember.
مرد : (mard)	Man. Phl. mart, O.P. martiya, Av. māretan, māshya, Sans. martya.
مردم : (mardum)	Mankind. Phl. martum, Av. maretan.
مردن : (murdan)	To die. Phl. murdann, Av. mere, to die, Sans. mr. Lat. mori.
مردۀ : (murda)	Deed. Phl. mūrdak, Av. mereta, Sans. mrta.
مرز : (marz)	Borderland, border, edge, march. Phl. marz, Av. marcz, borderland. Cf. Eng. march, in the sense of boundary, frontier.
مرزبان : (marzbān)	Frontier-governor, warden of the marches. Phl. marzpan, Av. mareza-pāna, guardian of the frontiers, warden of the marches, Av. mareza, borderland and pāna (suffix), protector from the root pā to guard. Cf. Eng. marquis which literally means the ruler of the march.
مُرغ : (murgh)	Bird. Phl. murv, murūk, Av. meregha. Cf. Sans. mrga, originally 'animal', later on restricted to the 'deer'.
مرغزار : (margh-zār)	pasture ground, meadow. (margh), a kind of grass and (zār), place. The Phl. forms of (zār) are ghār and jār.
مرگ : (marg)	Death. Phl. marg, Av. mahrka.
مست : (mast)	Intoxicated. Phl. mast, Av. masta, Sans. matta.
مُسلمان : (musalmān)	Musalmān, Muslim. A corrupted form of Muslimān, the Persian plural of Ar. Muslim used as singular.
مشت : (musht)	Fist, handful. Av. mushti, Sans. mushti.
مُشک : (mushk)	Musk. From Sans. mushka.
مغ : (mugh)	A Magian. Phl. magō, O.P. magu, Av. moghu.
مغز : (maghz)	Marrow, brain. Phl. mazg, Av. mazga, Sans. majjā.
مگر : (magar)	But, except. Form Aram. mā, not and Pers.

مگش :	(magas)	(agar), if, that not.
منوچهر :	(mīnūchīhr)	Fly. Av. makhshī, Sans. makshi. Name of a person. Phl. manūsh-chehr, Av. manush-chithra.
موبد :	(mūbad)	A Zoroastrian priest. Phl. magopāt, a wise man, a divine, a priest. O.P. magupati, Av. moghu-paiti.
موبد موبدان :	(mūbad-i- mūbadān)	See (mūbad) Mobad of the Mobads a high priest. Phl. magō-patān, magōpat.
مور :	(mūr)	Ant. Phl. mūr, Av. maoiri.
موز :	(mauz)	Banana, plantain fruit. Sans. mōchā.
موزة :	(mūza)	Boots, stockings. Phl. mōchak ¹ .
موه :	(mūsh)	Mouse. Sans. mushika, Lat. & Gk. mus, Ger. maus.
مه :	(meh)	Great, large. Phl. mēs, Av. masyah, Sans. mahat.
مهر :	(mehr)	Sun, friendship, Love, affection. Phl. mithro, Av. mithra, Sans. mitra.
مهر :	(muhr)	Seal. From Sans. Mudrā.
مهر جان :	(mihrgān)	Arabicised form of (mihrgān).
مهرگان :	(mihrgān)	Autumnal festival of ancient Iran, festival of Mithra, the sun-god. Phl. mithrangān, mihr-kān, Kan being a suffix for nisbat (relation).
مهمان :	(mihmān)	Guest. Phl. mēh-mān, Av. maūthman. Cf. vedic maitra, friend.
می :	(mai)	Wine. Phl. mādyān, Av. madu, maidya, Sans. madhu, madya.
میان :	(miyān)	Middle. Phl. mēyān, Av. maidhyana, Sans. madhya.
میردا :	(mīrdā)	Officer of justice, judge. (mīr) for (amīr) (Ar.), chief and (dād), justice.
میرده :	(mirdah)	A commander of ten soldiers. (mīr) for (amīr) (Ar.), chief and (dah), ten.
میرزا :	(mīrzā)	Prince. contraction of (amīrzāda) lit. Prince-born.
میزبان :	(mizbān)	host, mēz, mīz, table, (bān), keeper.

¹ From this is derived the word mōchi (shoe-maker, cobbler) of Indian vernaculars.

میش :	(mish)	Sheep, ram. Av. maesha, Sans. mesha.
میغ :	(mīgha)	cloud, Av. maēgha, Sans. megha.
مینو :	(mīnū)	Heaven, the invisible world. Phl. mīnōē, the invisible world, Av. mainyu.
میهمان :	(mūhmān)	See (mūhmān).
ناتخدا :	(nakhudā)	Captain of a ship, boatman, combination of (Nāv), boat, ship and (khudā) master. See (Nāv) and (khudā).
ناخن :	(nākhun)	Nail, talon, claw. Sans. nakha.
ناف :	(nāf)	navel, middle. Sans. nābhi.
نامه :	(nama)	Book, letter. Phl. nāmak.
ناو :	(nāv)	Boat, ship. Av. nāvo, Sans. naus, Gk. naus, Lat. navis, Guj. nāv, Beng. nāo Cf. Phl. nāv, dāk navigable, Av. nāwaya, Sans. nāvya.
ناهید :	(nāhīd)	Venus. Av. anāhita.
نابیرا :	(nabira)	Grandson. Phl. navīrak, grandson, Av. napat, naptar, Sans. napāt, Lat. nepos, neptis.
نخست :	(nakhust)	First. Phl. nukhust, Av. mazdishta, Sans. nedishta. The O.P. and Av. superlative ending 'ista' (corresponding to Sans. ishṭa) is preserved here.
نخستین :	(nakhstīn)	See (nakhūst).
نر :	(nar)	Male. Phl. nar, Av. nere, nara, Sans. nara.
نزدیک :	(nazdik)	Near, Phl. nazdik, Av. Nazda, Sans. neda.
نگاه :	(nigāh)	Look, watch, care. Phl. nikās.
نماز :	(namāz)	Prayer. Phl. namaz, Av. namak, Sans. namas. (bowing).
نو :	(nau)	New. Phl. nōk, Av. nava, Sans. nava.
نواد :	(nawada)	Grand child. Phl. navadak, Av. napat, naptar, Sans. napāt, Lat. nepos, neptis, grandson, nephew.
نوبهار :	(nau-bahār)	(i) A buddhist monastery of Balkh, wrongly supposed to have been a fire temple or idol temple. Sans. nava-vihāra, a new monastery, (ii) New spring. See (nau) and (Bahār).
نود :	(nawad)	Ninety. Phl. navat, O.P. & Av. navaiti, Sans. navati.
نوشیروان :	(nūshirawān)	Nūshīrwān (not nawshīrwān). Phl. anōshak-rubān, of immortal soul. Phl. anōshak, from Av. anaoshō, immortal, Phl. osh from Av. aōsha, death, 'an' privative prefix.

نُه : (nuh)

نهم : (nuhum)

نیا : (niyā)

نیاکان : (niyākān)

نیک : (nīk)

نیل : (nīl)

نیلوفر، نیلوفر : (nīlūpar/nīlūpal/

نیلوفر، نیلوفر : nīlūfar/nīlūfal)

نیم : (Nīm)

وند : (wand)

هخامنشی : (hakhāmanishi)

هر : (har)

هرمز : (hurmuz)

هزگز : (hargiz)

هزار : (hazār)

هست : (hast)

هسته : (hasta)

هشت : (hasht)

هشتاد : (hashtād)

هشیار : (hushyār)

هفت : (haft)

Phl. rūbān (Mod. Pers rawān) soul,
Av. urvan. The Arabicised form anūshirwān
is closer to the original.

Nine. Phl. nāho, Av. nava, Sans. nava,
Lat. novem.

Ninth. Phl. nahūm, Av. naoma, Sans. navam.
Ancestor, grnad-father, forefather. Phl. niyāk,
Av. nyāka.

Ancestors, forefathers, Pl. of (niyā). Here
the Phl. plural form (niyāk + an) is retained
like 'bandagan'. Phl. bandak + an, 'K' has
been softened into 'g'.

Good. Phl. nēvak, O.P. naiba, good, Sans. nīka.
Indigo, blue. Sans. nīla.

Lily. From Sans. nīlōtpal.

In Phl. there is one letter for both 'L' and
'r' sounds.

Half, Phl. nēmak, Av. naēma.

Like, possessing. Phl. vand, āvand, Av. vānt,
Sans. vanta.

Achaemenian. O.P. hakhāmanishiya, adj.
from hakhāmanish, hellenised into
achaemenes, eponymous, ancestor of the
first historical dynasty of the rulers of Persia.

Each, every. Phl. har, (O.P. haruva,
Av. haurva, Sans. sarva, all.

See (urmuzd)

Ever. Phl. hakarch, hakarj, Av. hakara-chit
even. once.

Thousand. Phl. hazār, (O.P. hazanra,
Av. hazanra.

Is. Av. asti, Lat. esti. Sans. asti.

See (asta).

Eight. Phl. hasht, O.P. & Av. ashta,
Sans. ashta, Lat. octo.

Eighty. Phl. hashtād, (O.P. ashtaiti, Av. ashtaiti,
Sans. as'iti.

See (hoshyār).

Seven. Phl. haft, O.P. hapta, Av. hapta,
Sans. sapta, Lat. septem.

هفتاد : (haftād)	Seventy. Phl. haftād, O.P. haptāiti, Sans. saptati, Av. haptaiti.
هفته اورنگ : (haft-aurang)	Ursa-major. Av. haptōi-ring.
هفته کشور : (haft-kishwar)	Seven countries. Av. haptō karshvarin.
هفته هندو : (haft-hindū)	Seven seas, the Punjab. Av. hapta-hindu.
هلاهل : (halāhil)	Mortal, deadly, deadly poison, Sans. halāhala, poison.
هم : (ham)	Together, same, equal, with. Phl. ham, O.P. hama, Av. hama. Sans. sama, Gk. homos, same, homoius, like.
همایون : (humāyūn)	Blessed, fortunate, august, imperial. Phl. humagūn, humā, phoenix + gūn, colour, indicating likeness or relation.
همه : (hama)	Whole, all. Phl. hamāk, O.P. hama, Av. hama. Sans. sama.
هندسه : (hindisa)	Geometry, engineering. Arabicised form of Pers. (andaz), measure, proportion.
هندو : (hindū)	A Hindu, black, slave. Phl. hindūk, O.P. hindu, Av. hindu, Sans. sindhu, sea, river, Av. hapta-hindu, corresponding to Sans. sap sindhu, the seven seas, i.e. the Punjab.
هندوستان : (hindūstān)	India, northern India. Phl. hindūkstān. See (hindū) and (sitān).
هنر : (hunar)	Skill, art, virtue. Phl. hūnar, Av. hunara.
هوار : (hūr)	Sun, Av. hvare, Sun, Sans. svar, suryya, sun.
هوشیار : (hushyār)	Intelligent, clever, skilful. Phl. hōshayabār. (hosh) from Av. u _{sh} i, intelligence and Phl. ayabār from Av. avo-bāra, helper, friend, companion.
هیزم : (hīzum)	Fuel. Phl. ēzum, Av. aūśma.
ی : (ye)	For relation corresponds to Sans. ī.
یادگار : (yādgar)	Memorial. Phl. eyādkār.
یار : (yār)	Friend, helper. Phl. ayabār, Av. avobāra.
یادوار : (yāwar)	See (yār).
یزد : (yazd)	Angel. Phl. yazad, angel, god, Av. yazata, angel, god, worthy of adoration, Sans. yajata, a being which deserves worship, adorable one.
یزدان : (yazdān)	God. Phl. yazatān, Pl. of yazad, angel, God, Av. yazatanām, angels, gods. The

word is originally plural, now used in the singular sense. Cf. Heb. elohim (Pl. in form) God.

یک : (yak)
یوغ : (yūgh)

One. Phl. *āc̄vak*, O.P. *aiva*, Sans. *eka*.
Same as (*jūgh*).

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